



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

STOP THAT HEADACHE
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
WHICH WILL COME
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHMOLOGICAL OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road C.N., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,090

號十九零千九萬一第

日九初月七年未己

HONGKONG. MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1919.

一拜禮 號四月八年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

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PORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

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UNDERTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1219.

TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local
CANTON (T.S. Sta.)	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.15
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	11.15	11.30
SHANGHAI	7.50	8.35	8.50	9.35	9.50	10.35	11.20	11.35
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.40	8.55	9.40	9.55	10.40	11.25	11.40
SHANGHAI	8.00	8.45	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.45	11.30	11.45
SHANGHAI	8.05	8.50	9.05	9.50	10.05	10.50	11.35	11.50
SHANGHAI	8.10	8.55	9.10	9.55	10.10	10.55	11.40	11.55
SHANGHAI	8.15	9.00	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.00
SHANGHAI	8.20	9.05	9.20	10.05	10.20	11.05	11.50	12.05
SHANGHAI	8.25	9.10	9.25	10.10	10.25	11.10	11.55	12.10
SHANGHAI	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.15
SHANGHAI	8.35	9.20	9.35	10.20	10.35	11.20	12.05	12.20
SHANGHAI	8.40	9.25	9.40	10.25	10.40	11.25	12.10	12.25
SHANGHAI	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	12.15	12.30
SHANGHAI	8.50	9.35	9.50	10.35	10.50	11.35	12.20	12.35
SHANGHAI	8.55	9.40	9.55	10.40	10.55	11.40	12.25	12.40
SHANGHAI	9.00	9.45	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.45	12.30	12.45
SHANGHAI	9.05	9.50	10.05	10.50	11.05	11.50	12.35	12.50
SHANGHAI	9.10	9.55	10.10	10.55	11.10	11.55	12.40	12.55
SHANGHAI	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.00
SHANGHAI	9.20	10.05	10.20	11.05	11.20	12.05	12.50	13.05
SHANGHAI	9.25	10.10	10.25	11.10	11.25	12.10	12.55	13.10
SHANGHAI	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.15
SHANGHAI	9.35	10.20	10.35	11.20	11.35	12.20	13.05	13.20
SHANGHAI	9.40	10.25	10.40	11.25	11.40	12.25	13.10	13.25
SHANGHAI	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	13.15	13.30
SHANGHAI	9.50	10.35	10.50	11.35	11.50	12.35	13.20	13.35
SHANGHAI	9.55	10.40	10.55	11.40	11.55	12.40	13.25	13.40
SHANGHAI	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.45	13.30	13.45
SHANGHAI	10.05	10.50	11.05	11.50	12.05	12.50	13.35	13.50
SHANGHAI	10.10	10.55	11.10	11.55	12.10	12.55	13.40	13.55
SHANGHAI	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.00
SHANGHAI	10.20	11.05	11.20	12.05	12.20	13.05	13.50	14.05
SHANGHAI	10.25	11.10	11.25	12.10	12.25	13.10	13.55	14.10
SHANGHAI	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.15	12.30	13.15	14.00	14.15
SHANGHAI	10.35	11.20	11.35	12.20	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.20
SHANGHAI	10.40	11.25	11.40	12.25	12.40	13.25	14.10	14.25
SHANGHAI	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	12.45	13.30	14.15	14.30
SHANGHAI	10.50	11.35	11.50	12.35	12.50	13.35	14.20	14.35
SHANGHAI	10.55	11.40	11.55	12.40	12.55	13.40	14.25	14.40
SHANGHAI	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.45	13.00	13.45	14.30	14.45
SHANGHAI	11.05	11.50	12.05	12.50	13.05	13.50	14.35	14.50
SHANGHAI	11.10	11.55	12.10	12.55	13.10	13.55	14.40	14.55
SHANGHAI	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.00	13.15	14.00	14.45	15.00
SHANGHAI	11.20	12.05	12.20	13.05	13.20	14.05	14.50	15.05
SHANGHAI	11.25	12.10	12.25	13.10	13.25	14.10	14.55	15.10
SHANGHAI	11.30	12.15	12.30	13.15	13.30	14.15	15.00	15.15
SHANGHAI	11.35	12.20	12.35	13.20	13.35	14.20	15.05	15.20
SHANGHAI	11.40	12.25	12.40	13.25	13.40	14.25	15.10	15.25
SHANGHAI	11.45	12.30	12.45	13.30	13.45	14.30	15.15	15.30
SHANGHAI	11.50	12.35	12.50	13.35	13.50	14.35	15.20	15.35
SHANGHAI	11.55	12.40	12.55	13.40	13.55	14.40	15.25	15.40
SHANGHAI	12.00	12.45	13.00	13.45	14.00	14.45	15.30	15.45
SHANGHAI	12.05	12.50	13.05	13.50	14.05	14.50	15.35	15.50
SHANGHAI	12.10	12.55	13.10	13.55	14.10	14.55	15.40	15.55
SHANGHAI	12.15	13.00	13.15	14.00	14.15	15.00	15.45	16.00
SHANGHAI	12.20	13.05	13.20	14.05	14.20	15.05	15.50	16.05
SHANGHAI	12.25	13.10	13.25	14.10	14.25	15.10	15.55	16.10
SHANGHAI	12.30	13.15	13.30	14.15	14.30	15.15	16.00	16.15
SHANGHAI	12.35	13.20	13.35	14.20	14.35	15.20	16.05	16.20
SHANGHAI	12.40	13.25	13.40	14.25	14.40	15.25	16.10	16.25
SHANGHAI	12.45	13.30	13.45	14.30	14.45	15.30	16.15	16.30
SHANGHAI	12.50	13.35	13.50	14.35	14.50	15.35	16.20	16.35
SHANGHAI	12.55	13.40	13.55	14.40	14.55	15.40	16.25	16.40
SHANGHAI	13.00	13.45	14.00	14.45	15.00	15.45	16.30	16.45
SHANGHAI	13.05	13.50	14.05	14.50	15.05	15.50	16.35	16.50
SHANGHAI	13.10	13.55	14.10	14.55	15.10	15.55	16.40	16.55
SHANGHAI	13.15	14.00	14.15	15.00	15.15	16.00	16.45	17.00
SHANGHAI	13.20	14.05	14.20	15.05	15.20	16.05	16.50	17.05
SHANGHAI	13.25	14.10	14.25	15.10	15.25	16.10	16.55	17.10
SHANGHAI	13.30	14.15	14.30	15.15	15.30	16.15	17.00	17.15
SHANGHAI	13.35	14.20	14.35	15.20	15.35	16.20	17.05	17.20
SHANGHAI	13.40	14.25	14.40	15.25	15.40	16.25	17.10	17.25
SHANGHAI	13.45	14.30	14.45	15.30	15.45	16.30	17.15	17.30
SHANGHAI	13.50	14.35	14.50	15.35	15.50	16.35	17.20	17.35
SHANGHAI	13.55	14.40	14.55	15.40	15.55	16.40	17.25	17.40
SHANGHAI	14.00	14.45	15.00	15.45	16.00	16.45	17.30	17.45
SHANGHAI	14.05	14.50	15.05	15.50	16.05	16.50	17.35	17.50
SHANGHAI	14.10	14.55	15.10	15.55	16.10	16.55	17.40	17.55
SHANGHAI	14.15	15.00	15.15	16.00	16.15	17.00	17.45	18.00
SHANGHAI	14.20	15.05	15.20	16.05	16.20	17.05	17.50	18.05
SHANGHAI	14.25	15.10	15.25	16.10	16.25	17.10	17.55	18.10
SHANGHAI	14.30	15.15	15.30	16.15	16.30	17.15	18.00	18.15
SHANGHAI	14.35	15.20	15.35	16.20	16.35	17.20	18.05	18.20
SHANGHAI	14.40	15.25	15.40	16.25	16.40	17.25	18.10	18.25
SHANGHAI	14.45	15.30	15.45	16.30	16.45	17.30	18.15	18.30
SHANGHAI	14.50	15.35	15.50	16.35	16.50	17.35	18.20	18.35
SHANGHAI	14.55	15.40	15.55	16.40	16.55	17.40	18.25	18.40
SHANGHAI	15.00	15.45	16.00	16.45	17.00	17.45	18.30	18.45
SHANGHAI	15.05	15.50	16.05	16.50	17.05	17.50	18.35	18.50
SHANGHAI	15.10	15.55	16.10	16.55	17.10	17.55	18.40	18.55
SHANGHAI	15.15	16.00	16.15	17.00	17.15	18.00	18.45	19.00
SHANGHAI	15.20	16.05	16.20	17.05	17.20	18.05	18.50	19.05
SHANGHAI	15.25	16.10	16.25	17.10	17.25	18.10	18.55	19.10

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SILK HALF HOSE

Fit snugly, retain their lustrous appearance, and have
comfortable toe and heel reinforcements that make them
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White	Dark Grey	Dark Green
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\$1.50 per pair

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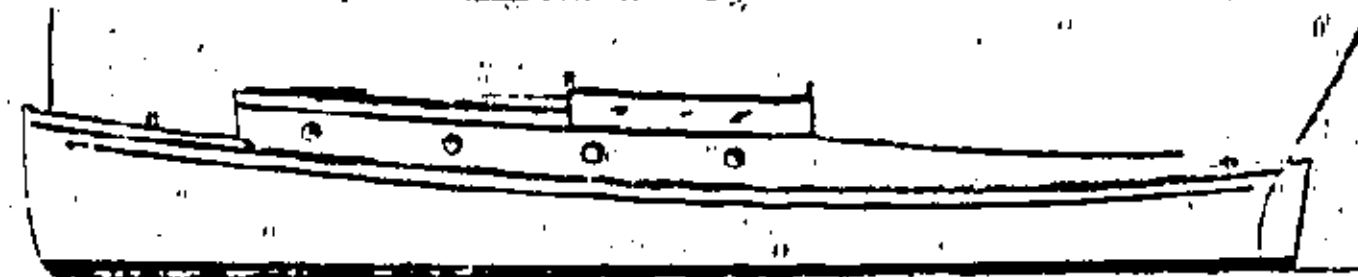
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Men's Wear Specialists.

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built under European supervision with the very best
materials, and fitted with the following reliable Motors
CAILLE-PERLESS-SCRIPPS.

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THE

CORONET

At 9.15 p.m.

"INTOLERANCE."

At 2.15 p.m.

Special Children's Matinee

of

"INTOLERANCE."

At 5.15 p.m.

"THREE WEEKS."

At 7.15 p.m.

"THE BULL'S EYE"

Episodes 3 & 4.

Booking at the THEATRE.

PEACE CELEBRATION IN
SINGAPORE.
THE MOTOR-CAR PROCESSION.The motor-car procession arranged as
an item of the Singapore Peace Celebra-
tions is thus described by the *Strait*
Times:—The procession of decorated motor-cars,
lorries, gharries and rickshas, and also of
decorated lorries containing groups of
children representing the British Em-
pire and her Allies, lined up in Raffles
Square by 3.30, presenting an interesting
spectacle; and though it was not a very
long procession, as the result of the Chin-
ese eschewing the event, it was, from the
point of originality in design, tasteful
decorating and effective camouflaging, a
really fine display, and the judges must
have found it a difficult task to make their
decisions.Heading the procession was the lorry,
with the school children representing the
United Kingdom, arranged by Miss
Buckle and in which Miss Eileen Benja-
min, standing in the midst of an effec-
tively-dressed group of girls, dressed to
represent England, Scotland, Ireland and
Wales, was Britannia. Next came the Brit-
ish Empire, represented by Raffles In-
stitution, a number of the boys being
dressed in khaki and carrying rifles, con-
tributing a realistic touch to the idea of
Empire. Belgium, arranged by Mrs.
Rupert Manasseh, was a veritable picture,
the black, yellow and red of our faithful
little ally being tastefully displayed.
Mrs. Rupert Manasseh herself looked
striking in yellow while her companions
were dressed either in red or in black.
France, as arranged by the Convent of
the Holy Infant Jesus, was the cynosure
of all eyes. The effective costumes, worn
at a recent Convent entertainment, being
displayed on this occasion to a much
larger audience. Helmet and armour
were shown to advantage, while Miss T.
Clumuck, standing in the centre of the
group, as Jean d'Arc, completed the
beauty of the living picture. Then came
Italy, arranged by St. Anthony's Con-
vent, the effective scheme of decoration
including a map of Italy lined with
roses. Serbia, arranged by St. Joseph's
Institution, presented also an effective
picture, the sombre colour of the group-
ing being in contrast to the brightness of
the colouring of the lorry with its group
of children representing Portugal, arranged
by St. Anthony's Boys School, and the
features of which were the grape vine,
with clusters of purple fruit on the bel-
lised roof, and the flag over the bonnet
of the car, bearing the inscription "Eng-
land's oldest ally."Then America, arranged by the Rev. J.
T. Nagle, made a very striking display,
the Rev. E. H. Sullivan, as Uncle Sam,
standing like a Gulliver among the Lil-
liputians, while Miss Westgate made a
stately Columbia, as she stood in the front
of the car. India and Ceylon, arranged
by Dr. Handy, concluded the National
display, and though last, was by no means
least in point of realistic touch of na-
tionhood.Following the list of nations came the
competing cars, carriages and rickshas,
and though the entries were not large, the
quality of the decorations was up to the
mark of quality. One car owned by Mr.
J. David metamorphosed into a tea-house
deserving won the prize, as the most origi-
nally-designed car, while the aeroplane,
with propeller working all the time, was
a capital camouflaged car belonging to
the M.R.K. Other cars, which evoked
applause and were specially mentioned,
were those done up as a tank, a Dove of
Peace, and so forth, while one which
carried off the first prize was a veritable
moving flower garden. The carriages were
camouflaged into a hospital, a Malay hut
and other disguises, whilst a ricksha done
up as a bird's nest, with real live birds
on it, evoked rounds of applause.A scene, which will live long in the
memories of those who saw it, was the
moment when the procession passed along
that portion of Queen Street between its
junctions with Stamford and Bras Basah
Road. Here, besides H.E. the Governor,
the Lady Evelyn Young, H.E. the General
Officer Commanding, the Colonial
Secretary, the Bishop of Singapore, Mr.
Gent, and other prominent personages,
over 1,000 school children were provided
with seats on a semi-circular raised plat-
form, and as the procession passed it
was cheered by them to the echo. It
passed a second time, and the concluding
event was the presentation of prizes to
the successful competitors by the Lady
Evelyn Young in front of the Memorial
Hall, the following being the complete list
of prize winners:

Belgium secured the first prize as the best decorated lorry.
France gained the prize for the best arranged group of children.
Raffles Girls' School was awarded for being the best decorated lorry containing school children.
Portugal for the most original design.
America, the British Empire, Italy, Serbia, and India (special merit).
Best decorated car 186 J. B. David.
Most original car 1824 J. B. David.
Special Mention 933 J. Adia.
" 1889 F. B. David.
" 747 Dr. Samy.
" 189 Yamato & Co.
" 1745 W. Martin.
" 68 Inspector Dras (Tank).
" 270 Mrs. V. Cuylen- burg.
" 801 Mr. Herenger.
" 1497 S. A. Almusawa.
" 1868 M. B. K. (two medals).

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

The Codfish lays a million eggs
While the helpful hen lays one.
But the Codfish does not cackle.
To inform us what it's doing;And so we scorn the Codfish coy,
But the helpful hen we prize;
Which indicates to thoughtful minds
It pays to advertise.JAPAN AND CHINA'S COAL
AND IRON.
MR. LIANG CHI-CHAO ON THE
SHANTUNG DECISION.In the course of a very interesting com-
munication to the *Manchester Guardian*,
Mr. Liang Chi-chao, a former Minister
of Finance and Justice, calls attention
to some of the economic effects of the de-
cision of the Paris Peace Conference to
transfer the former German rights in
Shantung to Japan. He points out, in
the first place, that Japan, in spite of
her organisation, is a country without re-
sources; she has only a few small coal-
fields, already rapidly becoming worked
out, and practically no iron ore. No-
thing made her realise her impotency
more than when America prohibited the
export of steel on entering the war. In
recent years great efforts have been made
to secure her needs at the expense of
China. She had obtained already two big
coalfields and a considerable iron deposit
at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese
War. By presenting to China an ultimatum
in 1915 she extorted from her one of
the largest iron deposits, that of
Anshan, on the South Manchurian Rail-
way. She controls also some 450,000,000
tons of high-grade ore in the Yangtze
Valley. But these Manchurian ores are
mostly low-grade magnetite, partly un-
workable, and the coal can only be used
to a small extent for metallurgical pur-
poses. Again, she possesses no coalfield
near enough to be employed for the smel-
ting of the Yangtze iron ores.The Peace Conference has given her
340,000,000 tons more of hematite ore and
more than one billion tons of good coal,
all near the railway, the extension of
which will traverse three big coalfields
containing millions of tons of coking
coal within economic distance of
the Yangtze Valley. Thus, as a result
of the Paris Conference, Japanese
monopoly of Chinese iron and steel
has been assured. The export of
Chinese iron ore to Japan has been of
extraordinarily rapid growth; before 1912
it was negligible, but it will probably
reach a million tons in 1920. With the
enormous advantages just acquired she
will be able to increase this supply four
or five times within the next ten years.
Those who know the ambitions of Japan
can hardly doubt that when she can build
as many ships with her own steel as she
likes, Japan will assume a different atti-
tude toward such questions as racial
equality, and Great Britain, observes Mr.
Liang Chi-chao, may have reason to
think differently of the value of the Anglo-
Japanese Alliance as the means of safe-
guarding India.THE LATE MR. V. A. MAUNDER.
OF SWATOW.It must be many years since any event
at Swatow has created such a painful
impression as the death of Mr. V. A.
Maunder, who was accidentally drowned
on the evening of July 25th whilst bathing
at "Masu." The tragedy took place with
terrible suddenness in the presence of a
number of deceased's friends who were
members of the bathing party. Although
the body was quickly recovered from the
water, all efforts at resuscitation proved
unavailing. Swatow, generally, was not
aware of what had happened until early
next morning when the half masting of
practically every flag on shore and on the
ships in the harbour testified to the
general sorrow with which the news
was received and to the high esteem in
which the deceased was held by all classes
of the community.The late Mr. Maunder, who was only
31 years of age, had endeavored himself to
every person in the port during the three
years he had been stationed at Swatow
with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
and his painfully sudden and tragic end
has come as a terrible blow to his nume-
rous friends and cast a gloom over the
whole community. Always ready to act
in any capacity in the interests of the
port, it was largely due to his individual
efforts that the results of the many *festes*
and concerts, held on behalf of War
Charities, proved as successful as they
did. His bright and cheerful nature, his
failing good humour, and sterling worth
represented an asset to the port the loss
of which will be sadly felt, and will be
hard to replace.The deepest sympathy will be extended
to his relatives in their bereavement, in-
cluding his brother in Shanghai who has
been a visitor at Swatow.The funeral took place at Kakchio, on
July 27th, in the presence of a large
concourse of people. The coffin, which
was draped with a Union Jack and almost
hidden under a large number of beautiful
floral tributes, was carried to the grave-
side by a number of the deceased's per-
sonal friends.AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR
INDIANS.A decision was given in the United
States District Court, Los Angeles, Cali-
fornia, whereby Indians were legally re-
garded as belonging to a "white race"
entitling them to the full citizenship of
the U.S.A. In this connection the *Ameri-
can Vindicator* states:—
"This important decision, which thus
legally and scientifically links the inhabi-
tants of India with the inhabitants of
America as members of the same great
"white" race, is another strong evidence
of the psychological current of unity
which is sweeping away, one after an-
other, the barriers which have separated
men. By linking Hindus on a political
equality with free Americans, the social,
religious and philosophical standing of
these Aryan brothers will be much im-
proved in the eyes of the mass of Ameri-
cans who have hitherto been disposed to
consider them as negroes."CHANGES EAST AND WEST
PROF. MIDDLETON SMITH'S
REFLECTIONS.The Hongkong correspondent of *The
Times Trade Supplement*, in the course
of a contribution giving his impressions
after seven years in the Far East, writes:"One of the utterances of Mr. Rud-
yard Kipling, which has become classical,
is 'East is East and West is West, and
never the twain shall meet.' But the times
are changing so rapidly that the truisms
of ten years ago are no longer correct
when applied to-day. In the little Brit-
ish colony in China, where for seven
years the writer has resided for several
months each year and worked in the local
University, the West and the East meet
daily, and the West is gradually changing
that part of the East so that the young
Chinese are altering their views about
life, its duties, and even its pleasures.There is, of course, a tremendous differ-
ence between Great Britain and China
in this year of grace, 1919; but there is
far less difference between Hongkong and
some of the industrial seaports in Eng-
land, such as Newcastle or Southampton.
A long sea voyage lasting for six
weeks affords ample opportunity for re-
flection, especially the writer's recent voy-
age of 10,000 miles from the Far East
to Great Britain. It terminated only a
few days ago, but already he has appre-
ciated the very great change which the
last seven years have brought about in
this country, especially in the attitude
of officials and the newspaper Press to-
wards such important subjects as the ex-
tension of British trade interests abroad
and the necessity for encouraging sci-
entific development. There is now an en-
gagement on the part not only of manu-
facturers, but of everyone, to discover new
markets for British goods, and yet it is
remarkable how very few people appre-
ciate the enormous development which
must inevitably take place in China in
the next two or three decades. It is not
too much to say that this year, 1919, will
definitely decide the part that Great Brit-
ain is to play in this future development,
and both China and Great Britain will
gain or lose more than can be described
unless the problem is so solved that there
is close co-operation between both races.
During the voyage home every port of call
was a stimulus to think about the past,
present, and even the future merchant
adventures of the British race. Between
the years 1912 and 1919 the writer has
travelled nearly 50,000 miles, and almost
everywhere he has seen traces of British
commerce and its remarkable influence
upon the peoples who have benefited from
it. All over the world there are races
who are forsaking their old national
characteristics, and who are now fashion-
ing their lives on the British idea."

TRAGIC DEATH OF A NAVAL MAN.

William Hayward, chief engine-room
artificer of H.M.S. *Moorehen*, was found
dead in the Harbour at about 9.45 on
Saturday night, a little distance away
from where his ship was anchored. When
his body was taken out of the water, it
was found that his throat was cut. There
was a trail of blood from Hayward's
cabin to the deck, and it is assumed that
the deceased cut his throat in his cabin
and walked on deck and jumped into the
sea. No reason has been assigned for this
rash act.The remains, which were interred at
Happy Valley yesterday evening, were
accorded full naval honours. The proces-
sion was led by a firing party from the
Tamar, followed by the band of H.M.S.
Kent. The gun carriage came next, be-
hind it marching a number of naval men,
representatives of the Royal Engineers,
and Mr. E. J. Trenfield, who formerly
held deceased's post on the *Moorehen*. The
naval men were under the command of
Lieut. Manwaring of H.M.S. *Moorehen*.
At the rear of the procession walked a
number of naval officers, with whom was
Engr. Commander Jenkins. The funeral
service was performed by the Rev. F. G.
B. Hastings, Naval Chaplain. At the
close the usual three volleys were fired
over the grave and the "Last Post" was
sounded.Wreaths were laid on the grave by the
ship company *Moorehen*; the 40th Co.
R.E.; the Stokers and Petty officers,
Tamar; the Chief Petty officers, *Tamar*;
the Dockyard Naval Quarters; the R.N.Y.
Police Mess; A "few friend," *Tamar*;
the C.P.O.s Mess, *Moorehen*; the Captain,
Officers and men, *Sandpiper*; the
C.E.R.A.s, *Tamar*; and Mr. E. J. Tren-
field, late C.E.R.A., *Moorehen*.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, who is to
succeed Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor
as Commander-in-Chief on the China Sta-
tion, will hoist his flag in H.M.S.
Hawkins, on July 25th (writes a corres-
pondent of the *L. & C. Express*). Very
great interest attaches to this maiden com-
mission of our latest and largest light
cruiser. Her officers, from Captain R. G.
H. Henderson downward, have been most
carefully selected with a view to making
her the Navy's model ship in discipline
and efficiency. Many innovations have
been introduced to add to the comfort of
the men, and several experiments will be
tried in the way of improving the messing
arrangements. Besides their ordinary
quarters, the men have a commodious re-
laxation room, fitted up with a cinema
apparatus, games, and library facilities.
In this, in other ways, the designers of
the ship have given effect to certain re-
commendations made of lower deck repre-
sentatives to Admiral Jerram's committee.
The captain and officers are filled with a
laudable determination to make the *Haw-
kins* the happiest ship in the service.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, August 3rd.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Since the disputes between the two
parties in the Provincial Assembly have
been settled, meetings are being held by
the winning party. They have taken up
the discussion of certain important ques-
tions, and have requested the authorities
to refer the question of the tramway con-
struction to them for approval. They
have also requested the authorities to stop
the military leaders from appointing
officials, and seizing the revenue.

SALT AFFAIRS.

Owing to the increase of the tax on salt
by the military leaders on the north
borders, the salt merchants in Canton
have held a special meeting to discuss
whether they should pay such extra tax
to the leaders or no. It is said that the
leaders have already levied \$5 on every
bag of salt which costs only \$3. The salt
merchants, in view of the proposed in-
crease of \$1 on every bag of salt trans-
ported over the borders have decided to
go on strike from to-day as a protest.
The matter has been reported to the
authorities.It is reported that the salt beds on the
Luichow coast were destroyed when the
salt bureau was attacked by robbers.
Everything in the bureau has been seized,
and two of the managing directors have
been carried away.

PEACE TALK.

It is reported that there are good
prospects of the resumption of the in-
ternational peace conference. Important ques-
tions, such as that regarding the aboli-
tion of the two Parliaments, are under
consideration at Peking and Canton. It
is proposed that after the conclusion of
the present session at the end of this
month, the Peking Parliament will be
dissolved and the Canton Parliament will
be dissolved at the same time. It is also
stated that the Peking Government has
promised to confirm the leaders of the
South-West provinces in their offices, and
they are therefore very willing to con-
clude a general peace on those terms.We learn that General Luk Wing-ting
has appointed Chan Ping-kwan, ex-Civil
Governor of Kwangsi, as his plenipoten-
tiary to negotiate peace terms with the
northern representatives. Chan, it is
said, is ordered to remain in a certain
foreign Colony for the consultations, so
that the northern representatives need
not take the trouble of going to Kwangsi
in future.

WEATHERLY'S "PRIZE PACKETS."

The remarkable success achieved by the
talented "Prize Packets" has led to their
re-engagement at the Victoria Theatre,
where they are appearing to-night in an
entirely new programme. This trio of
girls have created a most favourable im-
pression, and they can be certain of a
continuance of the popularity they enjoyed
last week.La Petite Zilla, who has an appealing
voice and a winning stage manner, is
singing "Hindustan" in a gorgeous
Indian dress, and will follow the song
with a dreamy dance symbolic of the
mysticism of India. It is hoped that she
will be induced to sing "Mother," un-
doubtedly the most pleasing number she
has rendered in Hongkong.Xaida Siella, the male impersonator,
will be seen in "Where did that one go
to?" after Bruce Bairnsfather's famous
sketch. She will also contribute "The
Girls of the Old Brigade," a very popular
number, and "Bombay," which latter is
certain to grow in local favour.The comedienne, "Captain" Queenie,
will be seen in another of those weird
costumes that make her look so much like
a "junior partner" of Miss Pearl Jar-
diniere of the Barnaby Company. She
will sing the soldiers' favourite
"Blighly," as well as a very humorous
item about the component parts of the
man. One of the Company's best
turns, a "Musical Quarrel," will be
rendered for the first time.A Washington telegram states that
Senator Whelan, on June 20th, demanded
legislation for ever barring Japanese
from immigration. He warned the United
States to be ready for war in the Pacific,
and appealed to Congress to save the
Western States from economic death at
the hands of the "Huns of the East."
He declared that Japanese are buying
land in Mexico and becoming part of the
Carranza political machine. Some day,
he said, the Mexican problem and the
Japanese problem will be identical.On the proposition of Sir James
Cantlie the Royal Society of Medicine
has appointed a Committee to consider
the feasibility of a scheme, outlined by
Dr. Louis Sambon, for conveying the
students in medical schools to the West
Indies once or twice a year in a floating
school. The scheme, said Dr. Sambon,
should be arranged on international
lines, and the ship should be well equip-
ped with adequate laboratories. He had
spoken on this subject in France and
Italy, and the Italian Government had
promised support. The difficulties of
colonisation in our tropical dependencies
were not due to climate but to disease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Aug. 9th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1071]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"HYSON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 5th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 25th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1069]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 5th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

20 cases Tuckey's Liqueur Whisky 12 years old.
20 cases Medoc, etc. Lalande & Co.
40 dozen Playing Cards.
25 cases Nelly Prat & Co. Vermouth.
10 " 5 years Old Red Port.
10 dozen Tobacco Pipes.
2 " Cigarettes holders.
Trunks—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong & Bankow Roads.
Tel. 214.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

910]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.

18, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF
HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), AUGUST 4th.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1068]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), AUGUST 4th.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1067]

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
WEST POINT,
HONGKONG.

DURING AUGUST there will be Divine Service each Sunday at 11 A.M. but NO SERVICE at 8 A.M. [1065]

NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our Offices as from August 4th, from No. 1, Duddell Street to 41, WYNDHAM STREET.

CURRIMBOY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1061]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to the GREATLY INCREASED PRICE of SUGAR, the price of all our SWEET waters will be advanced Five Cents per dozen, as from this date, until further Notice.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1067]

WANTED.

A CHINESE ASSISTANT with good knowledge of English able to keep accounts. \$1,000.00 cash guarantee required. Good salary to suitable man.

Apply to—
Box No. 1003,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1063]

WANTED.

COMPETENT TYPIST, STENO-TYPIST preferred. Apply stating salary required.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon. [1047]

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, thoroughly efficient Typist and Stenographer. Apply stating salary required to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD. [1063]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 9 MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1064]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERRY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [623]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [1037]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 18 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. 81

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"T.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1064]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 94, THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout. Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.

Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings. [1049]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1919, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN AKNOLD,
Acting Secretary. [1025]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1918, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1919, and will be paid to Shareholders at the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [1043]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares.

Fractional shares of 1/2 share should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of 2/1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of 2/1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [1034]

Hongkong, July 25th, 1919.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., No. 6, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:—

(1) By inserting in Article 31, after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."

(2) By adding at the end of Article 48 the following words: "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."

(3) By adding the following new Article to be numbered 99A viz:—

"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

(4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until claimed."

(5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words: "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, such meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1919, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Date 1st day of August, 1919. [1053]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 1832. [76]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1919.

With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

[12]

BIRTH.

FORSYTH. At the Victoria Private Hospital, Victoria, B.C., on June 28th, 1919, to Dr. and Mrs. CHARLES FORSYTH, a son. [1068]

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN-POWELL. At—Barry, on June 12th, Capt. E. M. J. MARTIN, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shanghai, to Florence KATHLEEN POWELL.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1919.

FIVE YEARS AGO.

Five years ago to-day, at midnight, the ultimatum which Great Britain delivered to Germany expired, and the two nations became locked in a life-and-death struggle.

Though many of our fellow-countrymen had long regarded this as inevitable, it can honestly be said that our statesmen strove to avert it by every means in their power.

At the moment, it is true, Germany was anxious to keep Great Britain out of the strife in order the more easily to accomplish her designs on the Continent, and, with this end in view, promised that, if we would pledge our selves to neutrality, she would undertake not to attack the northern coast of France.

She laboured under the delusion that, with trouble brewing in Ireland and perplexities confronting them in other parts of the Empire, the British people, sunk in luxury and slothfulness, would eagerly avail themselves of any plausible pretext for keeping out of the arena. That was the first and the greatest of many miscalculations.

We refused to ignore our obligations of honour with regard to the Belgian treaty, though Germany, in a further effort to lull us into inaction, gave a formal assurance that "even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium" she would not annex Belgian territory under any pretence.

This Mr. Asquith characterised as "an infamous proposal," and the whole Empire echoed his words. While Great Britain's sure instinct enabled it to realise something of the

danger, its clear conscience showed its duty. If any evidence were needed of our pacific inclinations it was surely afforded by our utter unpreparedness for warfare on anything like the Continental scale.

Happily, our Navy was mistress of the seas, and justified the King's confidence that it would "revive and renew" its old glories and "prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial." Under its protection, our small Expeditionary Force of less than two hundred thousand men was soon transported to France, where it fought against overwhelming odds with the most magnificent gallantry and devotion.

Dismay chilled our hearts for a while when we read one Sunday afternoon the Kaiser's boast that he had FRANCH'S "contemptible little army" surrounded by a ring of steel. The elation which the War Lord then expressed was justified by appearances, but, as had so often happened before in our history, the British soldier won by his dauntless courage when, by all the rules of warfare, he ought to have lost.

The troops fought like heroes, and, even after a bloody retreat, retained the discipline and the spirit which enabled them to aid the French at the Battle of the Marne, to cross the Aisne, and then, side by side with General Foch's valiant army, to defeat decisively the culminating effort of the enemy at Ypres.

While these great events were in progress there was a spontaneous uprising of Great Britain and her Dominions to meet the German challenge, and a great national army was in the making. In the week ending September 5th, 1914, 174,000 Regular recruits enlisted, and by May, 1915, no fewer than a million and a quarter Regular recruits and nearly half a million Territorials had responded to the call of King and country.

The great problem at that time was to cope with the intake of men, and arm and equip them for service. It was not until the war had been in progress nine months that the first division of the new armies disembarked in France, and it was not until after the lapse of two years that our troops were placed on an equality with the enemy in point of armament.

The more recent history of the war and the ever-increasing sacrifices that were made to meet the new situations which arose when Rumania collapsed, dragging down Rumania with her, and Italy received a staggering blow are too fresh in the mind to need recapitulation.

The way was long and painful, and at times the outlook was overcast and gloomy; but the spirits of the men in the trenches and of the people at Home never wavered. As H.M. THE KING reminded us the other day, it was impossible to foretell even this time last year "when victory would come or how much it would cost."

Fifteen months ago it looked as though the Central Powers, freed from all anxiety on the Eastern Front, might succeed in their desperate attempt to drive a wedge between the Allied forces in the West to the sea-coast.

It proved, however, to be the darkest hour that immediately precedes the dawn. How different the situation to-day, with German militarism destroyed and a victorious peace imposed upon those who were so long a menace to the whole of Europe.

We can claim without fear of contradiction that the pledge which the PRIME MINISTER gave at the Guildhall in November, 1914, has been redeemed in every respect.

"We shall not sheath the sword, which we have not drawn lightly, until Belgium recovers in full measure more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation, until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

This result has been achieved only at tremendous cost. It can truthfully be said that we have spared nothing to help our Allies even in moments of our most bitter need.

In all, we have placed in the field nearly eight million men, suffered over three million casualties, and incurred a debt of eight thousand millions sterling.

Our dead alone number between five and six hundred thousand of the flower of our manhood, but we may find consolation for these irreparable losses in the thought that they have not been in vain.

As BYRON says:—"They never fall who die in a great cause. . . . Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts That overpower all others, and conduct The world at least to Freedom."

The V.R.C. aquatic sports have been postponed again for a week.

The name of Mr. O. B. Raven has been added to the List of Authorised Architects.

Mr. W. J. Dexter, of Hongkong, and Mr. N. Bowry, of Shanghai, have joined the Colonial Institute.

The restrictions on the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant ships in Siamese territorial waters have been withdrawn.

Sir James Cantlie, the eminent surgeon, previously of Hongkong, preached at St. Peter's, Verastreet, W., on Hospital Sunday, June 22nd.

We are informed that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, both cars on the Peak Tramway will resume running the full distance this (Monday) morning.

At the expiration of three months the Nile Steamship Co., Ltd., will be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved, unless cause is shown to the contrary.

Dr. G. E. Morrison was able to leave the nursing home where he recently underwent an operation and journey to Forest Row, Sussex, on June 21st, to complete his recovery.

The Government ask those who do not ordinarily eat rice to abstain entirely from doing so now, and they hope that all hotels and restaurants will eliminate it from their menus.

Mr. Henry Bell Wortley, of Chester, a director of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has left estate valued at £100,571 14s. 1d., with net personality of £98,585 18s. 7d.

One case of enteric fever, one case (one death) of bubonic plague, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Friday. The case of plague was British.

The Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard, the well-known missionary, who had spent 45 years in China, where he was appointed a Mandarin of the First Rank, has left by his will estate valued at £1,347.

The Police have succeeded in arresting two Chinese who attacked Miss Esme Cornell, on Wednesday, in Lytleton Road. The men, who were identified by the young lady, will be produced at the Magistracy to-day.

Defence Electric Light practice will take place from Belchers and Stonecutters on August 10th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Lygon, on the 11th, commencing at 7 p.m.; and from Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

The death has occurred at Rochester, in his 85th year, of Col. R. S. Shinkwin, late of the 50th Regiment of Foot, one of the few remaining survivors of the China war of 1856-59, when he was wounded during the fighting which resulted in the capture of Canton in December, 1857.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth has been appointed a member of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of Section A and the remaining portion of Lot No. 2339 in Survey District IV, and in connection with the resumption of Section B of Lot No. 2339 in Survey District IV.

In *Coven's Rice Review* for June, 1919, the following paragraph appears:—"Hongkong is practically bare of surplus stocks and cable advices from that port indicate probable Government action and the placing of an embargo on July 7th." This, it will be seen, was a remarkably intelligent anticipation of events.

The Chinese Government will indemnify the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the loss of the steamer *Kiangkwan*, according to a decision of the Cabinet on July 17th. The sinking of the vessel followed a collision with the Rupeh Provincial Government gunboat *Chutai*, near Hankow.

Another visit was paid by burglars to Messrs. Brewer's book store, on Friday night. This particular store seems to possess a peculiar fascination for them, as this is the fourth occasion on which robberies are reported to have taken place there, a night watchman, noticing the door of the shop open, raised an alarm, which quickly brought several constables on the scene. On examining the premises they found that nothing had been stolen.

The current number of *Church Notes*, issued by St. John's Cathedral, contains the following caustic comment:—"The collection was for St. Dunstan's home for those blinded in the war and amounted to \$942. In counting it was revealed an unusual piece of meanness by some individual who had carefully folded up a bit paper and left it perfectly blank. To do such a thing at any time in Church shows a very irreverent spirit, but when the collection was for those blinded in the war it is hard to find words strong enough to describe so contemptible an act."

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the rules as to the visa of passports of persons proceeding to the United States have been much further relaxed, particularly in favour of the relatives of aliens now residing in the United States. A new feature of the passport arrangements also provides for a continuing visa, valid for six months, for the passports of persons whose business necessitates frequent journeys to the United States or American territory. Such a visa is valid for repeated visits to the United States at any time within the time limit indicated.

BRITISH LABOUR CRISIS:

MILITARY TO BE USED IN THE EVENT OF A STRIKE.

TERRIBLE RACIAL RIOTS IN CHICAGO:

HUNDRED THOUSAND COMBATANTS ON EACH SIDE.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN RUSSIA EXPLAINED.

SERIOUS INTERNAL SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

THE MAGNIFICENT WAR EFFORTS OF THE EMPIRE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S WAR HISTORY.

THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE FROM OVERSEAS.

LONDON, July 30th. In the House of Commons, Mr. C. S. Amory, speaking on the Colonial Office estimates, emphasised the immensity of the patriotic efforts, during the war, of our fellow-subjects overseas.

These efforts might be gauged by noting the sum-total of the military efforts in the field before November 11th, either measured by the number of lives sacrificed, the numbers of the enemy killed and captured, or the total hours spent in the trenches, of both Canada and Australia, who had individually contributed a greater military effort than the United States with a population of over 100,000,000.

Moreover, the efforts of the Crown Colonies were far greater than was usually realised.

In every part of the Empire, the white people contributed as high as any community the world over. Two-thirds of the males in East Africa, also in Rhodesia, took the field.

The number of the combatant native troops was considerable, and their fighting value was recognised by all the commanding Generals concerned.

In West Africa, the force of the King's African Rifles and the West Indies Regiment totalled 80,000 combatants, and over 200,000 carriers and other auxiliaries, raised in African colonies.

Moreover, native chiefs, to the humblest folk, everywhere lavished gifts towards the Red Cross and other Funds.

All the Colonies had substantially contributed to the cost of the war from revenue, incurring a liability larger than prudence allowed. Therefore, he hoped that this would be remembered when reconstruction and reconstruction in the Colonies was being considered.

Every sovereign spent on developing the Colonies would bring manifold returns very shortly. Hitherto, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates had been under-capitalised.

"We had not yet realised the immense economic possibilities of these territories, but primary regard for the welfare of the inhabitants, endeavouring to help them to rise to a higher plane of living, must be our policy."

THE SUNKEN GERMAN FLEET.

NINETEEN WARSHIPS SALVED.

LONDON, July 30th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long stated that one German battleship, the *Bulder*, three light cruisers, the *Enden*, the *Frankfurt* and the *Varnhagen*, and 15 destroyers, have been salvaged at Scapa. Three other destroyers are being salvaged.

No further steps are being taken at present in regard to the remainder of the ships.

It is not proposed to hold a Court of Inquiry.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

THE BUDGET FOR 1919-20.

COPENHAGEN, July 30th. A telegram from Vienna states that the German-Austrian budget for 1919-20 shows that the revenue is estimated at 2,549,000,000 kronen and the expenditure at 6,546,000,000.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

BERNE, July 31st.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Cabinet has resigned.

MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED.

FIELD-MARSHAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, July 30th. H.M. the King has conferred a Field-Marshalship on Marshal Foch.

BRILLIANT CEREMONY IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 30th. Marshal Foch received a most enthusiastic welcome by the City of London to-day, when, accompanied by General Weygand and other distinguished French Generals, he drove in state in a carriage from the Carlton Hotel to the Guildhall, to receive the Honorary Freedom of the City.

The streets were gaily decorated, and packed with cheering crowds. Marshal Foch received loud and prolonged cheering.

The "Marseillaise" was played when he entered the Guildhall, where there was a large and distinguished company including Prince Arthur of Connaught, the French Ambassador, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Mr. W.

BRITAIN'S DUTY.

THE AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE NATION.

LONDON, July 30th. Replying to a joint deputation from the London County Council and Non-Confidential Ministers, who presented their sincere congratulations at Buckingham Palace, the King said that the awakened consciousness of the nation demanded new developments and the removal of many grave defects in the social system.

He emphasised the need of better housing and education—education that would develop to the fullest extent the nation's physical, mental and spiritual potentialities. Then there was the care of the weak and helpless, the protecting of infant life, the guardianship and training of those unfitted for life's daily struggle. All these were matters very near to the heart of the Queen and himself.

THE CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

MR. REGINALD MCKENNA'S NEW POST.

LONDON, July 31st. Mr. Reginald McKenna has been appointed Chairman of the City and Midland Bank in succession to Sir Edward Holden.

LONDON'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, July 30th. The Ministry of Health has completed the survey of all empty houses in London, which the Government intends to convert into flats for the accommodation of 100,000 persons, so as to relieve the housing shortage.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

A LONDON UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

LONDON, July 30th. A letter signed by numerous business men and other prominent men appears in the newspapers. It states that £200,000 has been collected to found a scheme for commercial degrees at the London University.

COAL FOR ITALY.

SUPPLIES FROM FRANCE'S NEW TERRITORY.

PARIS, July 30th. A Havas message says:—France has decided to supply coal to Italy from the Sarre Valley and the Ruhr basin.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S PROMISE OF SUPPORT.

PARIS, July 30th. A Havas message says:—Belgium looks forward with passionate interest to the negotiations concerning Belgian claims for free navigation on the Scheldt, and free movement throughout Limburg Province.

President Poincaré's speech pledging France to energetically support Belgium's demands has raised hopes of a favourable settlement.

BRITAIN'S HONOURED DEAD.

A PERMANENT MEMORIAL AT WHITEHALL.

LONDON, July 31st. The Cabinet has decided to erect a marble cenotaph at Whitehall. It will be a replica of the present temporary monument which has become a place of popular pilgrimage.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, July 31st. The Cabinet has announced the purchase of the Canadian wheat-crop, which will be sold at current prices. Precautions have been taken to prevent speculation and profiteering.

GERMANS IN LITHUANIA.

RETALIATION FOR MISDEEDS.

PARIS, July 31st. The Supreme Council has sanctioned measures to deal with the situation arising from the misdeeds of the Germans in Lithuania.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

SUCCESSFUL OF RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, July 31st. A communiqué, dated July 30th, states that the continued Volunteer advance on the Volga Front renders the Bolshevik position at Astrakhan precarious.

The Volunteers are now within five miles of Kamishin. Their entry into Samolovka, north of Yelan, was followed by a continued advance across the Balashov-Kamishin Railway.

The Volunteers have commenced a further advance on the Kharkov-Ekaterina front. They have captured Akhtirka, whilst further south the Bolsheviks admit that they have been forced to evacuate Konstantinograd.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

A PRESSURE OF BUSINESS.

PARIS, August 1st. A Havas message says:—A conference of chairmen of the political groups and the permanent committees of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to ask the Chamber to sit through-out next week to dispose of the amnesty and other urgent matters, and then adjourn, in view of the sittings of the *Congrès Général*, until August 20th, when the Chamber will re-assemble to debate on the Peace Treaty.

TRAITOR CAILLAUX.

TO BE TRIED BY SENATE HIGH COURT.

PARIS, August 1st. A Havas message says:—The French Public Prosecutor has concluded the examination of the charges against M. Caillaux. He recommends that M. Caillaux be tried by the High Court of the Senate.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 29th. Silver is quoted at 55d. buyers and 55 1/8d. sellers. The market is steady.

LONDON, July 30th. Silver is quoted at 55 3/8d. buyers and 55d. sellers. The market is firm.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTAL RELATIONS.

PARIS, August 1st. A Havas message says:—Postal relations between Germany and France were resumed on July 31st.

ENFORCING EXECUTION OF PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, July 30th. The Supreme Council has tentatively decided to constitute a Special-Inter-Allied Commission to co-ordinate all the operations in connection with the execution of the clauses of the Peace Treaty. The headquarters will be in Paris, but they may be moved to other capitals as the occasion demands.

The Council has sanctioned the resumption of a parcels post from Britain to Germany.

BILLS RECEIVE ROYAL ASSENT.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THE ROYAL ASSENT WAS SIGNIFIED TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY BILL ALSO THE TREATY OF PEACE BILL.

FRENCH APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

PARIS, July 30th. The French newspapers are making a vigorous appeal to the commonsense of the American people, with every chance of success. They point out that the rejection or even the simple modification of the Treaty would spoil the results which victors are to gain from their efforts.

THE MANDATE OVER CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, July 30th. A Havas message says:—The impression gains strength in Paris circles that the United States will not become mandatory for any country. It is reported that England will eventually assume the mandate over Constantinople and Turkey.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

FRENCH DECISION AS TO DATE.

PARIS, August 1st. A Havas message says:—The French Government has decided that for France the formal cessation of hostilities shall date from the day of publication of the German Peace Treaty in the *Journal Officiel*, after its ratification by Parliament, without waiting for the conclusion of peace with the other enemy countries.

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

A VERY SATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

LONDON, July 30th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the "Victory Loan"—now totalling about £750,000,000, of which stock and bonds applied for in cash totalled nearly £575,000,000, including about £19,000,000, for which Treasury Bills had been tendered.

He pointed out that since January 1st there had also been raised in cash and by national war bonds £200,000,000 with the "Victory Loan" a cash total of £300,000,000—apart from Treasury Bills and short-term advances.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought that the response to the loan was satisfactory, taking into account the tremendous effort made on the occasion of the last war loan, and the further re-issues of War Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

He did not contemplate the issuing of any new loan at present.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

GERMAN TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

PARIS, July 31st. The Supreme Council has requested the German Government to evacuate Von Der Goltz's troops from the Baltic Provinces by August 20th. If necessary, the British Government will provide transport.

RACIAL RIOTING AT CHICAGO.

A FURTHER RECRUDESCENCE.

CHICAGO, July 30th. Racial rioting was resumed last evening, resulting in additional fatalities. A negro was shot dead. Petrol was then poured on his body, which was burnt.

A NEGRO HOSPITAL ATTACKED.

CHICAGO, July 30th. The white people yesterday attacked a negro hospital. Shooting followed. Two were killed and seven injured. The Police beat off the crowd.

Rioting in the streets followed in which two whites and two negroes were killed and 4 whites and 30 negroes were wounded. Troops have not yet been called out. The Police declare that they have the situation in hand.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 29th. The riots have assumed the character of a veritable battle, in which 100,000 negroes and an equal number of white people have participated. Fighting goes on in the streets with knives, razors and revolvers.

A semblance of order was restored to-day by the Mounted Police riding over dead and wounded and scattering the combatants, but sniping, knifing, and incendiarism continues in the outlying streets. It is impossible to estimate the number of casualties, but the hospitals are filled. Four thousand troops have been mobilised.

DISORDERLY SCENES CONTINUE.

CHICAGO, July 31st. Racial riots continued to-day. Hitherto, 27 have been killed and 1,000 injured; many of the latter died of wounds. The tramway strike continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

ASSUMING SERIOUS PROPORTIONS.

CHICAGO, July 29th. Three were killed and 30 injured in the racial disturbances yesterday.

WHITE PEOPLE KILLED.

CHICAGO, July 29th. There was a further recrudescence of racial rioting yesterday evening resulting in two white people and five negroes being killed, and forty persons being wounded.

THE CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, July 29th. Racial rioting was renewed on the morning of July 29th. One negro was killed and two wounded.

It is now known that there were at least ten fatalities yesterday evening.

It is estimated that hitherto 25 have been killed and 50 injured. Many of the latter are not expected to recover.

The authorities have stopped the tram-car and elevated railway traffic in the disturbed area owing to the rioters wrecking trams.

Troops are in readiness.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, July 30th. A Commission of the International Trade Union Congress has considered a written statement by the German delegation regarding their attitude to the war. The statement condemned German atrocities in Belgium and declared that German Labour had been misled and betrayed by the Government in respect of the causes of the war.

The Commission has recommended the congress to get on with Trade Union business. The Congress has agreed to do so.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR DISCUSSED.

AMSTERDAM, July 29th. The International Trades Union Congress opened to-day, amongst those present being numerous prominent Labourites including Mr. Samuel Gompers.

The Belgian delegate, M. Martens, denounced the cowardly attitude of German trades unionists during the war.

The German delegates defiantly replied that German workmen were convinced they were fighting a war of defence. The war was prepared by the capitalists of all countries. They declared, however, that German workers repudiated the ill-treatment of Belgium.

Mr. Samuel Gompers warned the Congress that international resolutions cannot be treated as scraps of paper. He stigmatised submarining.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, July 30th. An important meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party has been fixed for to-day to discuss the resolution condemning direct action in regard to strikes.

SITUATION IN YORKSHIRE.

CONSIDERABLY EASED.

LONDON, July 30th. The Yorkshire coal-owners have invited the men's leaders to a conference at Leeds to-day, thus considerably alleviating the situation.

THE STATE'S DUTY TO THE COMMUNITY.

LONDON, July 30th. In the House of Commons, replying to a Labour question in which reference was made to the question of the use of troops for strike-breaking, Mr. Winston Churchill, after pointing out that there was no strike-breaking anywhere, said that he thought it odious that the forces of the State should be used to interfere in a dispute between Capital and Labour, in order to advance the interest of the employers or of a particular group of workmen.

The whole idea of a free country was that they should have the right to fight it out within reasonable limits. Never must the forces of the State be employed in questions where private interest was the motive power, but the position which the Government were taking up had been accepted, namely, that where the State as a whole was challenged, and where the life and welfare of the community as a whole were endangered, then, obviously, the State must use all the resources at its disposal to fight, without flinching, to the bitter end.

DEADLOCK AT THE LEEDS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31st.

At the Leeds Conference, Mr. Smith, the Yorkshire miners' representative, refused to accept the Government formula or be bound by the Miners' Federation's undertaking regarding piece-work.

Negotiations have at present been broken off. The position is regarded as very serious.

EARLIER CABLES.

USE OF MILITARY IN THE EVENT OF A STRIKE.

LONDON, July 29th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, referring to the threat of a national strike over the Triple Alliance programme, pointed out that our withdrawal from Russia had been decided upon at the beginning of the year. Conscription, as was always intended, was passing away.

As regards the circular in respect of the use of the military in the event of a strike, it had been fully explained. It was devoid of political significance. No Cabinet Minister saw the circular before it was issued.

No conscientious objectors were now imprisoned, therefore this series of grievances was obsolete and if the extremists did not hurry up with the general strike, agitators would have to get hold of a brand new outfit. (Laughter.)

He hoped they would not be frightened by this sort of thing but would carry out their pledges to the electors and securely maintain the great position we had gained in the world. (Loud cheers.)

NATIONALISATION SCHEME REJECTED.

LONDON, July 29th. Parliamentary correspondence states that the Government has rejected the Sankey Report favouring nationalisation of mines, but are considering a scheme whereby the State will assume the ownership of mineral rights while mines will be worked by private companies under official control.

MERSEY DOCK STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Mersey dock strike has been settled, the men obtaining several concessions.

LATEST CABLES.

BULGARIA AND PEACE.

PARIS, July 29th. Representatives of the Great Powers have approved the economic clauses of the Bulgarian Treaty.

THE FIRST MEMORANDUM.

The Bulgarian delegates have submitted their first memorandum, endeavouring to prove that Macedonia, the Dobruja and Thrace are all Bulgarian.

EARLIER CABLES.

EFFORTS TO FORM A REPUBLIC.

LONDON, July 29th. It is reliably stated from Sofia that the internal situation in Bulgaria is most serious.

There is a widespread movement to establish a Soviet Republic. Many strikes have begun.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

REPORTED INCREASE OF PAY.

LONDON, July 30th. The *Daily Mail* states that it has been decided to increase the pay of a private in the Army by four shillings daily. There will be corresponding increases in other ranks. A Colonel will receive £1,000 annually.

THREE NEW FIELD MARCHALS.

LONDON, July 31st.

General Sir Herbert Plumer, General Sir Henry Wilson and General Sir Edmund Allenby have been gazetted Field Marshals.

EARLIER CABLES.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ESTIMATED AT £287,000,000.

LONDON, July 29th. A White Paper shows the estimated Army expenditure for the year to be £287,000,000.

CONSCRIPTION SOON TO DISAPPEAR.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, referring to demobilisation, said that over 3,000,000 officers and men had reached their homes. It was continuing at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 daily, and would be accelerated henceforth. The discipline and good spirit of the army was increasingly maintained, despite a lot of deliberate and cruel criminal provocation. The voluntary army had reached 250,000.

Conscription would disappear when the present Acts expired. We did not contemplate a larger standing army than we had before the war, but it would be better paid and equipped in every way. Mr. Churchill, concluding, expressed the opinion that the worst difficulties were over.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE CORONET

The anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the World's War is marked in Hongkong by the screening of the Picture that is all the Town Talk, the most gorgeous and magnificent film ever seen "INTOLERANCE," which, owing to its great success here, the management of the Coronet have persuaded Mr. Marshall Sanderson to screen for two nights more.

There will also be a special Children's Matinee at 2.15 p.m. to-day at which Children will be admitted at \$1 per ticket.

and A Special Matinee for Service Men to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. at the same price.

"ASAHI BEER" CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S



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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY



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These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne Sold by all Chemists.

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

LATENT CABLES.

[THROUGH RAUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

ESTHONIA'S APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

Referring to the Labour resolution at Southport against intervention in Russia, the Estonian Provisional Government have issued a statement that they are struggling to retain their independence, and right of self-determination, and have established a Democratic Republic owing to Allied, especially British, help, for which the people are deeply grateful. They trust that English democracy will not refuse further support, and declare that if such support is withheld, Estonia will inevitably become the victim of Imperialist Communism.

BRITAIN'S "MOST MODERATE" POLICY.

London, July 31st. Speaking at a meeting of members of the House of Commons, at which General Briggs, chief of the British Military Mission with General Denikin, gave details of British help, Mr. Winston Churchill said that General Denikin had the nucleus of a good army. They might advance or they might be driven back, but they would continue to fight while they lived. He reminded the meeting that General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak had from the first declared war on the Germans, and had never swerved from the path of freedom and honour, once we ourselves had been treading since the war began. He could not forget what Russia did for us at the beginning of the war, when Paris might have been taken, if she had not pushed on her armies. It had been most pathetic that in the peace celebrations the Russians could not take any part. Our policy was, after all, most moderate. It was to endeavour to give a measure of support to General Denikin, which did not involve the sending of troops.

EARLIER CABLES.

A POLICY OF "MUDDLE AND MYSTERY."

London, July 29th. A debate on our policy in Russia was initiated in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Donald Maclean, who asked for full information of the Government's intentions. He said it was common knowledge that the French had left Odessa and that the Americans were clearing out of Russia. Mr. Winston Churchill, interrupting, said: "not out of Siberia." Sir Donald Maclean referred to our present policy as one of muddle and mystery.

AN IMPARTIAL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

Mr. J. R. Clynes suggested an impartial Commission to investigate the conditions in Russia. He deprecated armed interference. He said there was intense feeling among the working classes regarding our Russian policy. They believed that we had intervened in the interests of investors and in order to destroy Russia's new-born democracy.

BRITAIN MUST STAND BY HER RUSSIAN FRIENDS.

Lord Robert Cecil said that while it was folly to talk of smashing Bolshevism — and the idea of seizing Moscow was fantastic — we should not act discretely or treacherously towards our Russian friends.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE OF BRITAIN'S POLICY.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied. After emphasising that the Allied occupation of Archangel and Murmansk had stopped the Germans from sending divisions from the east, he stated that in March the Cabinet had decided that Archangel and Murmansk should be evacuated before another winter, but that any supports or reinforcements necessary for the safe withdrawal of the troops should be sent, and due regard should be had to our obligations to the local population, the local Russian government and the army. The British military authorities had been given the widest possible latitude with regard to the means whereby the evacuation should be carried out. This policy, which would be carried out completely, had been communicated to the Russian leaders.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF EVACUATION.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the decision to evacuate was communicated to the Northern Russians before it was announced in Parliament. He also emphasised the difficulties of evacuation. He feared that in view of Admiral Kolchak's retirement the North-Russian government could not continue after the British departure. He expressed the greatest confidence in the British commanders in North Russia, who would receive every necessary support. He declared there was no cause for alarm with regard to the safety of the British troops, whose commanders only required to be given absolute discretion with regard to the methods of evacuation. (Cheers.)

GENERAL DENIKIN AND ADMIRAL KOLCHAK.

Summarising the general position, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the armies of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak were practically non-existent a year ago. They were now engaging 300,000 Bolsheviks, constituting two-thirds of Bolshevik forces. The question was whether General Denikin, who was making noteworthy and formidable advances, could enable Admiral Kolchak to recover boots, etc., in order to harter for the peasants' grain.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS.

Therein lay our obligations, because the failure of General Denikin would enable Bolshevism to concentrate its forces against the now weak States forming an important bulwark between Germany and Russia. Four months ago the fate of these States would have been feared they would be unable to withstand the organised Bolshevik attacks, and that the Allies would be compelled to ren-

der powerful help. These States, however, successfully resisted Bolshevik attacks and propaganda. This was due to the fact that General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak engaged two-thirds of the Bolsheviks, enabling our demobilisation to proceed.

IF WE HAD NOT AIDED THE RUSSAINS.

If we had not aided the Russians, we should have seen the Bolsheviks growing continually, the balance in Central Europe fatally deranged, and the League of Nations stifled at the outset; or we would have been forced to make exceptional exertions far greater than those of supporting Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin.

EARLY WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

We were now withdrawing from North Russia, the Caucasus, and two battalions from Siberia. In a few months we would have hardly a single soldier in Russia. We were continuing our contributions of munitions, and also considering economic aid.

The French had concentrated upon the rehabilitation of Poland and the interests of Czechoslovakia and Rumania, and had a larger body of troops opposing the western frontier of Bolshevism than our aggregate contributions.

BRITAIN'S POLICY AND ALLIED IDEAS.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain's policy coincided with Allied ideas. Our action in the present situation were war legacies. We should not assume that victory could now be safely left to take care of itself. Our contributions of munitions represented unmarketable surpluses valued at from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.

LATENT CABLES.

RACING AT HOME.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

London, July 30th. The Goodwood Plate resulted as follows:

Haki 1
Golden Melody 2
Limpfield 3

Eleven ran. Won by a neck, four lengths separating second and third. The betting was as follows:—Haki, 9 to 1; Golden Melody, 20 to 1; Limpfield, 4 to 1.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

London, July 29th. The Stewards' Cup, at Goodwood, resulted as follows:

King Sol 1
Irish Elegance 2
Seatwell 3

Fourteen ran. Three quarters of a length divided first and second, and half a length divided second and third. The betting was as follows:—King Sol, 100 to 7; Irish Elegance, 100 to 30; Seatwell, 5 to 1.

LATENT CABLES.

GERMANY.

ELECTRICIANS RESUME WORK.

Berlin, July 30th. The electricians have resumed work.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MICHAELIS GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

London, July 29th. A telegram from Weimar says that there has been a several days' debate in the National Assembly concerning the responsibility for continuing the war after 1917, when it was declared there were favourable opportunities for obtaining peace.

Dr. Bauer and Herr Erzberger fastened the responsibility upon the Michaelis Government, declaring that it was dominated by the Army Command.

Herr Erzberger, replying to attacks, stated that a more favourable situation for peace than existed in 1917 was not conceivable. It was not utilized owing to the weakness of the Government which was dominated by the soldiers. He accused the Michaelis Government of duplicity, disunion and helplessness.

LATENT CABLES.

HUNGARY.

LIKELIHOOD OF NEW GOVERNMENT BEING FORMED.

Berlin, July 31st. A telegram from Vienna states that M. Agoston, the Hungarian Commissary whom M. Bela Kun charged to open negotiations with Colonel Cunningham, declares that he proposed—following on the resignation of the Soviet Government—the formation of a new Government by the Social Democrats and the *bourgeois* Parties, and the installation of a military dictatorship for the transitional period, under Allied direction, parliamentary elections to take place under the protection of the dictatorship.

A conference subsequently occurred at Vienna between Colonel Cunningham and Count Bethlen, representing the counter-revolutionary Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILLING TO RESIGN.

London, July 29th. A Berlin message via Vienna says that the Hungarian Commissary called on the *Evangel* representative, Colonel Cunningham, and suggested that negotiations be commenced for the peaceful resignation of the Soviet Government, and the formation of a new government for Hungary.

FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

HAVRE DOCKERS LOCKED OUT.

Havre, July 29th. The Union of Employers has decided to lock out the dockers on the ground that they broke their contract by demanding higher wages. There are half a million tons of goods and 30 ships laden with food and raw materials in the port.

WAR PENSIONS.

INCREASE OF 40 PER CENT. RECOMMENDED.

London, July 29th. Ruter understands that the House of Commons Committee has recommended a 40 per cent. increase of war pensions, costing an extra £20,000,000 annually.

FRENCH TRAITORS.

EIGHT PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Paris, July 29th. The trial of a number of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen accused of betraying their compatriots to the Germans at Laon has been concluded. Six men and two women were sentenced to death and eleven others to penal servitude.

AFGHANISTAN.

ATTEMPT ON THE AMIR'S LIFE.

Kabul, July 29th. Two soldiers of a Kabul regiment fired at the Amir while he was riding with his Staff. The Amir had a narrow escape, the bullet passing through his breeches. The assailants were arrested.

WAR STOCKS SOLD.

FRANCE'S BIG PURCHASE OF MOTORS.

London, July 29th. The French Government has purchased the American Army's immense war stocks in France, including 30,000 motor-cars and 30,000 motor lorries, for \$300,000,000.

THE POLISH TREATY.

M. PADEREWSKI RECOMMENDS RATIFICATION.

London, July 29th. M. Paderewski has presented the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee of the Sejm and recommended ratification. He said the Treaty should bring happiness to Poland. The Poles had protested against providing for German educational rights in Poland when Poles were not similarly provided for in Germany. The Allies, however, had assured the Poles that when the Germans applied for admission to the League of Nations, these rights would be a condition of Germany's admission.

A NEW FRENCH BANK.

CAPITAL OF 100 MILLION FRANCS.

Paris, July 31st. A Havas message says:—The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill for the creation of an import bank with a capital of 100 million francs.

THE KING AT THE GUILDHALL.

"ANCIENT STERLING VIRTUES OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

London, July 29th. The King and Queen today drove in state to the Guildhall to receive the congratulations of the London Corporation on the conclusion of peace.

They were everywhere cheered en route. There was a brilliant assembly on the platform at the Guildhall. It included the Premier and other Ministers, the Ambassadors, Admiral Beatty, Field-Marshal Wilson, Lord Reading and other distinguished personages.

THE KING'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, the King (who wore an Admiral's uniform) contrasted the circumstances of his visit to the Guildhall a year ago, when it was impossible to foretell when victory would come or how much it would cost. The situation to-day, with Germany's fighting power destroyed and our terms accepted, was very different.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF THE NATION.

The King incidentally expressed his sincere hope that the recent example, at St. Paul's, of several religious denominations joining for the purpose of expressing the nation's gratitude for peace, might prove a step towards closer co-operation of the religious communities for the spiritual life of the nation.

IMPERISHABLE DEEDS OF THE FORCES.

The King paid a tribute to the imperishable deeds of the forces of the Empire and especially the splendid services of the mercantile Marine in the war.

OUR DUTY IN THE FUTURE.

He emphasised that the restoration of our overseas trade and the re-creation of our Mercantile Marine, together with the development of our ports, must be pursued most energetically in order to regain our old supremacy. The spirit of unity, self-sacrifice, patience, industry, and thrift, was required in order to reap the full benefits of peace. (Cheers.)

TO REGAIN BRITAIN'S PRE-WAR POSITION.

The greatest possible production of commodities was essential in order to maintain the high industrial and commercial position we held before the war.

He was confident that the ancient sterling virtues of the British people would not fail us. He prayed God to continue to guide and inspire us so that we might be enabled worthily to use our victory. (Loud cheers.)

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

A ROYAL COMMISSION CANNOT BE APPOINTED.

London, July 29th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was not prepared to adopt the suggestion that the Dominion Governments should be asked to delegate representatives to a Royal Commission to report on the best form of the future Government of Ireland.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN

RECITAL

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 11TH,

at 9.15 p.m.

[1070]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 0 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy, and Army are welcome to use the Institute. [110]

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HOME MADE

CHOCOLATES

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EVERY MORNING.

PEEK FREAN'S BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY ARRIVED.

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[108]

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司 Swatow Drawn Thread Work. 順
Canton Embroidery, Grass Cloth,
Fillet, Cluny, Point Crochet Lace
and Silk Fancy Goods, etc., etc.

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HONGKONG.

[1041]

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[73]

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 3rd

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.51	29.64	29.55
Thermometer	85	84	84
Humidity	85	84	84
Wind Direction	West	WNW	West
Force	3	1	2
Weather	Cloud	0	0.41
Rain	0.05	0	0.41

High est open-air Temperature on 2nd, 84
Low est open-air Temperature on 3rd, 78

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF
The most Popular Company that ever played in Hongkong.

BANVARDS

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,
IN A REPERTOIRE OF BRAND NEW MUSICAL TREATS.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY EVE-AUGUST 7th.
And Presenting

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, The Breezy, Refreshing, Musical Treat
Aug. 7th, Aug. 8th, "THE KING OF PATAGONIA"

SATURDAY, MONDAY, The Speedy, Mile-a-Minute Musical Comedy
Aug. 9th, Aug. 11th, "STEP LIVELY"

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, A BIG DOUBLE BILL
Aug. 12th, Aug. 13th, "THE TOURISTS"
and a Head-Line Program of
WED. MATINEE AT 4.15. "VAUDEVILLE"

Bookings now at MOUTRIE'S—Curtain 9.15 p.m.
Prices \$3 \$2 & \$1. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 10.00

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Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or
Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not
guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery
and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

GERMANY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE
ALLIES' PEACE TERMS.

THE END OF THE WORLD WAR

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 28th.
The Great War is over. It has been
over, in fact, since the Armistice, but not
officially. Now there is no doubt about
it being ended in every sense since the
Germans have agreed to sign the terms
of peace as drawn up by the Allies.

Up to the very last moment it was un-
certain whether the Germans would sign.
In France there was undisguised anxiety.
The French, who have suffered so appal-
lingly, shrink from a resumption of hos-
tilities. Here in London there were many
who believed that at the last the Germans
would hold back, and damn the conse-
quences. And there were others—their
numbers were by no means inconsiderable—
who professed a desire to see the Allied
Armies march again. They are the people
who have demanded that the final terms
of peace should be dictated at Potsdam.

However, yesterday (June 28th), all
doubts were set at rest by the official
news which was telephoned from Paris
to Downing Street, and immediately re-
peated by the radio. The Germans had
accepted the terms which were known in
Paris. Thus the curtain is rung down
on the most stupendous tragedy that has
ever been enacted on the earth. It is
worth noting that the signing of the
peace is to take place within a day or
two of the fifth anniversary of the Sur-
rejoice murder (June 28th, 1914), which
made the pretext for the mad aggression
of the Central Powers. Since that date
the map of Europe has been redrawn.
Within five years the mighty Empire of
the Hapsburgs has been humbled in the
dust; and proud Germany, which was so
addicted to sabre-rattling and the brand-
ishing of the mailed fist, and which seemed
all-powerful and unconquerable, lies
beaten and dishonoured, with her Kaiser
a fugitive in a foreign land.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The news that peace was to be signed
was received very quietly in London. In
a few of the fashionable restaurants, such
as the Savoy, there was some enthusiasm
and dancing till the small hours; but we
shall never recover the first fine, careless
rapture that followed the signing of the
Armistice.

Generally the feeling is one of relief
and thankfulness rather than of jollity.
Later on, when the Peace Celebrations
take place as officially contemplated the
country will, no doubt, let itself go.
There will then be a general holiday, and
"all the fun of the fair."

OPINIONS ABOUT THE TREATY.

You have, of course, formed your own
opinion with regard to the scope and
character of the terms of peace. To the
"Crash Germany" school both in Eng-
land and France the terms of the Treaty
do not go nearly far enough. But what
would you have? It is a fair oppor-
tunity must be allowed the Germans
to recover themselves if for no other rea-
son than that of Allied self-interest. It
would be futile to expect Germany to be
able to pay the indemnity and carry out
all the other exacting conditions imposed
upon her unless she can pull herself to-
gether. It may even be necessary for the
Allies to help her to set her industries
going again; and, however unpalatable
it may be, there is no doubt that facilities
will have to be accorded Germany in
respect of trade. In the City that is the
opinion without question to the contrary.

Then there is the "Don't Be Hard On
Germany" school, who think the terms
are unduly harsh and even unjust. They
are not a very numerous body, but they
are extremely active, and more will be
heard from them in the near future.
Their hope is to win over organised La-
bour to their way of thinking, and to
obtain through Parliamentary action,
some modification of the terms. The plea
of this party is that Germany is now a
democracy (blessed word!), and ought
to be received into the League of Nations
forthwith with something of the joy of
heaven in the parable over the sinner that
repenteth.

END OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

By scuttling their warships, which were
interned at Scapa Flow, the Germans
deliberately broke the terms of the Armis-
tice, just as they deliberately broke their
pledged word to Belgium at the begin-
ning of the war, and just as they will,
if they can secure the opportunity, break
their promises made in the Peace Treaty.
The sinking of their Fleet proves that
they are the same to-day as they were
yesterday; they have changed their rulers;
it is true, but there has been no change
in their hearts. The money which was
drawn from the incident here is that only
fools would trust the Germans.

The anti-Lloyd George newspapers pro-
fess to be enraged at the loss of the ves-
sels at Scapa. How is it—they ask in
tones of thunder—that the Government
permitted this trick to be played? If
Mr. Asquith had been in power the thing
would not have happened. And so the
criticism proceeds to the end of the lead-
ing articles. But these shots at the Gov-
ernment miss the mark. The German
ships were interned under conditions laid
down by the Allied Naval Commission;
and it was stipulated in the terms of the
Armistice that only German crews should
remain on board as captives. The final
disposition of the Fleet was expressly
reserved for settlement in connection with
the Peace Treaty.

Everybody knows, or ought to know,
that Great Britain simply acted as sentry
to the Germans at Scapa in order to pre-
vent them putting out to sea. A proposal
was made in the first instance to intern
the surrendered ships in neutral waters,
but none of the neutral countries would
assume responsibility. Probably there
will be an official inquiry into the affair
so as to clear away the suspicion which
has gained currency across the Channel
that Britain connived at the scuttling.
Our French friends were exceedingly keen
on getting a number of the German war-
ships to augment their Navy, but the
British Admiralty desired to see the Fleet
sent to the bottom after the approved
manner of dealing with pirate craft.
This known desire lends colour to the sug-
gestion in France that we are not alto-
gether blameless; indeed, some of the
French papers assert that we should pay
compensation.

But when everything has been said
about the scuttling of the German ships
the fact remains that the average man
here is rather glad that they have dis-
appeared. Their ultimate disposal might
have led to serious trouble. Great Bri-
tain did not want them, and whoever
else obtained them would have found them
a heavy expense, while they would prob-
ably in one or more instances, which need
not be particularised, have caused the
new owners to nurse Naval ambitions.
And the world does not want a renewal
of the old, wicked policy of piling-up
armaments.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR AIRMEN.

Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown, the
plucky airmen who crossed the Atlantic
in a non-stop flight, have been made
Knights Commanders of the Order of the
British Empire. The distinction was
well earned. These dauntless conquerors
of the air did not get the wildly raptur-
ous reception accorded Hawker, who tried
and failed dramatically, but the King's
action has been applauded on all sides.
After all, these are the men who have
crossed the Western Ocean in a non-stop
flight. The only thing for the next man
to do is to fly—not to England but to this
country, from Newfoundland or New
York. Whatever happens in the future,
undoubtedly Sir John Alcock and Sir
Whitten Brown have earned for them-
selves a definite place in the history of
aviation. Incidentally, they pocket
£15,000 as a reward of their effort.

I hear that Alcock found it exceedingly
difficult and exhausting to maintain con-
trol of the Vickers Vimy aeroplane on the
Atlantic flight, and that he makes no
secret of the fact that he would not care
to repeat the performance. Some of the
experts are stating, as a result of this
flight, that the experience gained goes to
show that eight hours is about the limit
of time over which the average pilot could
stand the strain of flying with any regu-
larity—say, a non-stop journey of 800-
1,000 miles.

THE COAL COMMISSION REPORT.

It was fully expected the Coal Com-
missioners would be unable to agree on
the findings for a report. But the dif-
ferent reports are extremely valuable, for
they represent various points of view.
The most important is that signed by Mr.
Justice Sankey, the Chairman of the
Commission, and by all six representa-
tives of the miners. It carries the weight
of authority if not of numbers; and this
is the report that is calculated to impress
the Government.

It is, in essentials, a recommendation in
favour of nationalisation, but it is not
nationalisation as generally understood.
It proposes that the State should take
over the coal royalties on payment of fair
compensation. It would also in time
acquire all collieries, including building,
machinery and stores. Each mine would be
under the authority of a manager, respon-
sible to a local Mining Council composed
partly of miners' representatives. In case
of dispute between the manager and the
Council, the issue would be referred to a
District Council. The latter bodies
would be elected by workers, the chief con-
sumers, and technical and commercial in-
terests. Under the authority of the
Minister of Mines this Council would
control everything connected with coal
production, including wages, prices, and
distribution.

It is a very ingenious scheme. All that
can be said now is that it provides a basis
for Parliamentary and public discussion.

THE WESTMINSTER DIVORCE CASE.

Mayfair has been mildly excited over
the Westminster divorce case, which has
ended in a decree nisi for the petitioner,
the Duchess of Westminster. The Duke,
who is known among his intimates as
Bend Or, after the celebrated Derby win-
ner owned by his grandfather, did not put
in an appearance in Court. It came out
in evidence that he offered his wife
£15,000 a year to live away from his vari-
ous residences and avoid Court proceed-
ings, but she refused.

There were, however, no "revelations,"
as the evening papers say. The Duke, for
some reason that did not transpire, would
not have anything to do with his wife;
he refused to speak to her or see her, and
declined to sleep under the same roof with
her. Thus, when she turned up unexpect-
edly at Eaton Hall, where he was enter-
taining a party of friends, he left the
house, and, of course, his guests. The
Duke of Westminster did a lot of war
work, and the Duchess ran a Red Cross
hospital in France. Before marriage she
was Constance Edwina, younger daughter
of Mr. W. C. Cornwallis-West.

A CORNER IN LINEN.

The huge linen deal effected with the
Government by a gentleman named Mr.
Leonard I. Martin has provided a "nine
days' wonder." Of Mr. Martin it may
be said that he woke up one morning last
week and found himself famous. Nobody
had heard of him till then. He says with
engaging candour that he knows nothing
about linen; but he offered a "knock-out"
price of £4,000,000 for 40,000,000 yards of linen, of the finest
quality manufactured for aeroplanes, and
the offer was accepted.

This is described as the biggest one-man
deal on record. Mr. Martin seems to have
done some trading in agricultural
machinery in America, and he has done
business here on admittedly small capital
with motor-tractors. He is under 40, and
boasts that he can control the market in
linen for a couple of years by the simple
process of under-cutting any possible
competitors. Naturally, the manufactur-
ers are perturbed, but little sympathy is
shown them. It is stated that they would
only offer the Government a "knock-out"
price, and required a guarantee that the
linen should be sold to them in small lots,
as required, so that they could maintain
the present high charges to the public.

To an interviewer, Mr. Martin said he
was the only man who was prepared to
take the stuff in one lot; and he added
that he expects to clear a million pounds
for himself as a result of the deal.

THE POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

I think that at last it may be said the
Postal Censorship has gone. There have
been so many false hopes in the matter
before now that one is rather sceptical;
but a memorandum I have received makes
it clear that the "censoring" of articles
printed by foreign correspondents in their
newspapers abroad has been abolished.
The Chief Postal Censor has wielded power
since December 1916.

Freedom is gradually creeping in:
"Dora" is dying—a lingering death, it
is true—but the old lady is certainly near
her end. Hurrah!—H.B.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT'S TREAT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

"THE PRIZE PACKETS"

(An English Vaudeville Co.)

FOR THREE NIGHTS IN ENTIRELY

NEW PROGRAMMES.

Pathe's Interesting Gazette.

"The PRIZE PACKETS"—

NAIDA Stella will sing of the "Girls of the Old Brigade"
and "The Last Night."

Queenie Lloyd will sing of "Blighly."

La Petite Zilla will sing "I shall see you to-night" and
"Mighty like a Rose."

Naida Stella sings of "The Best Girl I Knew."

Queenie Lloyd sings of the "Home Defence."

Duet "How'd you like to flirt with me"—La Petite Zilla &
Naida Stella.

INTERVAL

Naida Stella will sing "Bombay" and "Where did that one
go to?"

La Petite Zilla will sing "Hindustan."

Queenie Lloyd, the Merry Widow, sings of her troubles and
"Man."

The Musical Weatherlys (Toots & Pop) in a Musical Quarrel.

La Petite Zilla with another love song.

Concerted Number, "The Musical Academy."

The Final Episode of "The Terror of The Range" in two parts.

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

have "that purity and fragrance that appeal to
all smokers.

Established in the year 1883, and with all the
experience and wisdom gained in the Manufacture
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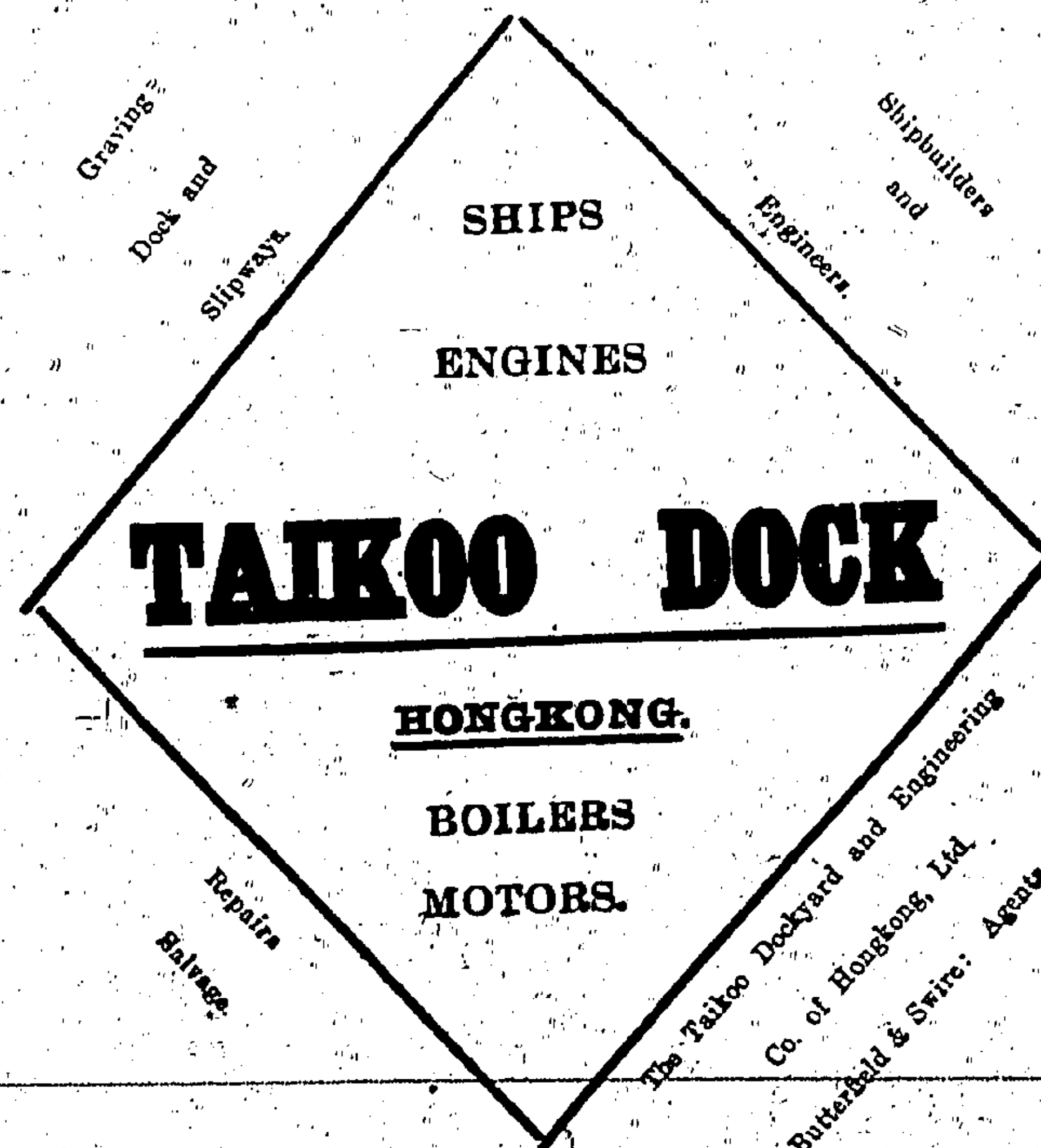
Some of the shapes kept in stock:

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
(General Agents.)

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KUEICHO"	On 5th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 5th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 5th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 7th Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 10th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	5th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	5th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	12th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU. THE SUNSHINE BELT. THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The S.S. "WEST CONGO" will sail from this port on or about August 16th, for the usual ports of call.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 6th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA, and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Cheong Chee Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	25th August	25th Sept.	7th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	25th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
ARRATOON APCAR	11th August	25th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai & Kobe
ARRATOON APCAR	11th August	10
IOILA	20th August	10

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omit Shanghai)	Tuesday,	5th Aug. at 10 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	Friday,	23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca)	Friday,	8th Aug. at Noon.
INABA MARU	Friday,	22nd Aug. at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU	Wednesday,	20th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.**BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**

TOTOMI MARU	Sunday,	10th August.
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CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.**JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.**

TANGO MARU	Saturday,	23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	Wednesday,	6th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HWAB-WU	Wednesday,	6th August.
KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday,	18th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU	Thursday,	21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

AWA MARU (London & Antwerp)	Monday,	4th August.
TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Middle of August.	

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

M. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	31,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Aug. 25th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

† omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, (King's Building).

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTOS"	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LEGAT"	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON"	On or about 23rd Aug.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,

Telephone 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "AMAZON MARU"

"ALTAI MARU"

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KASATO MARU"

"KASATO MARU"

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TARAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "BOSHU MARU"

"BOSHU MARU"

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building,

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" (14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" Aug. 22nd, 1919, Sept. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTLE, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1942.

